THE ROCK OF CHICAMAUGA.

GEN. THOMAS-THE NATION IN MOURNING. N. THOMAS—THE NATION IN MODERING—
PERSONAL NOTES—THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—HIS LETTER TO THE TENNESSEE
LEGISLATURE — FIDELITY IN SERVICE—
HABITS AND TASTES—HIS MODESTY, ETC.

The announcement of Gen. Thomas's death has been accompanied, in journals of both parties throughout the land, by heartfelt words of grief, and by throughout the land, by heartfest words of grief, and by enthusiastic eulogies of the man and of his record as a soldier. We have seen few words of disparagement, even in columns which have been devoted to bitter assaults upon, or covert sneers against, the cause in which the gamed his reputation. Since the murder of Abraham Lincoln awed his enemies to silence or praise no nan has died whose character has commanded such uniform and enthusiastic admiration from men of all opin-ions as that of Gen. Thomas. The effect of the first news upon the people of various cities was a general depres-sion. Men met each other upon the streets and in their business resorts to exchange expressions of their sorrow. Veterans everywhere recalled their recollections of the warrior with tenderness and affection. Public meetings have been held in every place large enough for two or three to gather together, and resolutions expressive of sorrow for the country's loss, and pride in her soldier's career, have been approved, with far more earnest feel-ings than usually accompanies such formalities. It is iterally true that the whole nation is in mourning.

general tone of the press in its comments on the death of Gen. Thomas—an exception which gives emphasis to the rule. A few of the utterly irreconcilable R bel editors of the South, cannot forgive the General for the fact that, being a Virginian by birth, he was true to the Government which he served as an officer of its regular army. In one or two such instances he is spoken of with tterness and excessive rancor.

GEN. THOMAS AND TENNESSEE HIS LETTER TO THE LEGIS of President Grant Gen. Thomas was stationed in Tennessee. During the reconstruction of that State and subsequent disorder he governed with a firm hand, never interfering usclessly, but always protecting all citizens and preserving the peace. His course was so impartial and just that only the bitterest Rebels found fault with him; the proposition to remove his por-trait from the State Library obtained the support no considerable number of the Democratic nembers of the Legislature. That proposition acteristic letter. The severe rebuke elicited an apoloand others interested in the honor of the State. The explanation was that the whole matter was a joke of a ngle member, who wished to satirize certain falsely conomic measures before the Legislature. Whatever pretended motive, the offering of such a resolution and its acceptance by the members without an expres sion of shame and indignation, was insulting to Genomas, and his spirited letter is an honorable part of

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31, 1869. Hon D. A. NUNN—Dear Ser: I received your favor of the 20th yesterday, and as I am sure of your friendly feeling toward me, I take great pleasure in giving you my russons for offering to refund to the present Legislature of Tennessee the cost of the portrait of myself, ordered to be painted by the Legislature of 1866, and remove it from the library of the Capitol to your State. I will premise, by stating that, although I regretted at the time, the Legislature of 1866 and roften by join resolution, a portrait of me, to be painted and placed in the State Library, yet being convinced it was done through motives of friendship and esteem, the joint resolution having been passed without my knowledge, I felt a natural delicacy in deciming a compliment so unexpected, assured as I was of a compliment so unexpected, assured as I was of crity of the act. From that day until the extra-proceedings had in the present Legislature. I in led to believe that the act of the Legislature of d been led to believe that the act of the Legislature of 55 had been generally approved throughout the State, being informed of those recent proceedings, self-recet as well as a proper appreclation of the act of the gistature of 1865, required that I should relieve the cubers of the present Legislature from the possibility seeting a disagreeable picture every time they went into 8 State Library. The same reasons impelled me to instance 1865, the same reasons impelled me to instance 1865, which is the same fine to the state Library. The same reasons impelled me to instance 1865, which is the same of the same of the same an age to New-York, where I had it deposited last Spring, fore leaving the East to assume duty on this coast, we let me assure you that, in taking the course I have, its claim any intention whatever to reject the complication and intention whatever to reject the complication and intention whatever to reject the complication and the same the same and the same and the same that it is the same the same and the same an at they seem to consider a wrong perpetrated by a mer Legislature on the people of the State in my half. I am, very trally yours. GEO. H. TROMAS, Maj.-Gen: U. S. A.

HOW GEN. THOMAS CAME TO BE THE LAST COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND-A STATEMENT BY GEN. ROSECRANS. At the banquet of the surviving members of the Army

of the Cumberland in Indianapolie, tast December Conwritten history connected with the Army of the Cumber-land, and he would teil them briefly how it was that Gen. Thomas came to be the last commander of that army The General proceeded to relate how he was designated to that command over his seniors in rank, and how the question of rank was adjusted. Further on he said that he felt a diffuence about assuming the command of so great and important an army, and over so many officers who were his seniors in the service. Gen. Thomas was his friend, and had received his recommendations for preriend, and had received his recommendations fo s posts of honor. I said to Gen. Thomas, "Yo conserve in years, in the service, and in merit; I cooperation of every member of the cially of its best men. I have that this command, and desire your aid, and will give you any command you need your aid, and will give you any command you want in this army, whether of one of its three divisions or the place of second in command. Gen. Thomas, in reply, remarked that he had the greatest confidence and esteem for me, but he always disliked to violate the replair system of promotion by seniority. After he had declined the Army of the Ohlo he had thought of service in Texas, but, under all circumstances, he could not decline to serve with me. He asked me the date of my commission, and I told him I believed that it had been ante-dated to the list of March. I never knew, never inquired as to why my commission had been ante-dated. Gen. Thomas said that ended his last objection; that my commission was older than his. He said he was tired of being second in command, and it amounted simply to being nobody. So I divided the army, and gave him, as is well known, command of the center. This was how Gen. Thomas came to be associated with us in the Army of the Cumberland."

command of the center. This was now Gen. Inomas came to be associated with us in the Army of the Cumberland."

"The next piece of history! was when I left the army without taking leave or shaking hands. Gen. Garfield came to me and said he wanted to talk with me about one thing, that Gen. Thomas would have spoken of him self, but he felt great delicacy. Garfield said there were rumors that I was to be retieved, and Gen. Thomas spointed to the command. If that were done, he (Thomas) should think it a great injustice to the army and to the country, and would not take the command unless he were compelled to do so by duty. I told Garfield to say to Thomas that I had the greatest confidence in his honor and sense of justice, and that whatever might happen, he would have no misamprehension of misunderstanding between him and myself. It was known to all the corps commanders that when we took charge of Chattanooga I was determined to do all in my power to move Bragg's hosts. I ordered the pontoons to be constructed as speedily as possible, to cross the river to take possession of Lockout Valley. This was known to my young friend, Phil Sherdan." Gen. Sherdan here interrupted, and said he had ridden to the river with Rosecrans to make the arrangeidan." Gen. Sheridan here interrapted, and said he had ridden to the river with Rosecrans to make the arrangements to cross over ou the 19th of October. "In company with Baidy Smith, who had been sent as Chief-Eugineer of the Army. I examined the points to cross the river, and, upon my return in the evening, I found a telegram announcing my relief, and the appointment of Gen. Thomas as my successor. I sent a note to Thomas and to Granger to call at my headquarters at 19 oclock p. m. When he came I had the necessary orders prepared and laid on my table. I had the necessary orders prepared and laid on my table. I had the necessary orders prepared and laid on my table. I had the necessary orders prepared and laid on my table. I had the necessary orders prepared and laid on the same the would say, for Garfield had told me. I assured him that nothing could come between him and myself. I said to him. "You can't desert this post. All will be right between you and me." Gen. Thomas replied that the didn't hie it. The chiefs were sent for, and I had reports made of how affairs stood in each department of the army. We discussed the condition of things, and then the orders were swriten—mine taking leave, and his assuming command. When we had done this, and the orders were sent to the Adjutant-General's office, I told Thomas that this change would probably have a bad effect on the army and the country, and that the less finss made the better, I have put you in possession of all my plans; you have always been in my confidence, and you know effi. I always thought that the second in command should be made aware of the plans of the command should be made aware of the plans of the command should be made aware of the plans of the command should be made aware of the plans of the confidence.

better. I have put you in possession of all my plans; you have always been in my confidence, and you know stil. I always thought that the second in command should be made aware of the plans of the commander, so that in ease of death by accident they might be carried out without interruption. I told Thomas if he thought hecessary I would stay, but it was against my judgment. He replied that he would like to have me stay, but he believed my judgment was sound. After this was all done, and when the orders were all dispatched, Thomas said: "Goneral, I would like to have you explain fully the plan to take Wauhatche." I went over the details of the plan, when, where, and how to cross the river, how to take Lookout Vailey, and then capture Wanhatche. This over, we separated, and at 7 o'clock the next day I boarded the train and left the Army of the Cumberland. "Straws show which way the wind blows." A very little thing tells the difference between a true solider and a bogus one. The plans were carried out; Lookout Vailey was taken and Wauhatchie cuptured. Gen. Thomas, in his report, commenced it by saying: "According to the plans of Se-and-So, I captured Wauhatchie, '&c. That shows what a white man he is. This is the plans story of how sense to leave you."

THOMAS' APPEARANCE-IMPASSIVE MANNER-ANGER. Gen. Thomas was nearly six feet mgn, of large frame, and an imposing stature. His limbs were massive. He possessed a firm mouth, a square jaw, and a steady blue eye. He was habitually grave. He was seldom known to smile. Yet, though serious and undemonstrative, he to smile. Yet, though serious and undemonstrative, he was mild, and kind, and amiable in his actions. He often seemed cold and impassive, but certainly as careless shous his own feelings as he was impervious to those of others. After the battle of Chickamauga, and when he must have been perfectly conscious that he had saved Rosecrans's army and the whole region, he sat half an hour drinking coffee, and did not once aliade to the fight. No one would have known that there had been any. In battle he sat his a statue, with searcely a motion, heedless of builets, occasionally roused to anthusizem by the success of one of his maneuvers.

but blushing if his feeling was discovered. He was seldom moved to anger, but when it came it was frightful. An infantry colouel stole a horse from a Union fatiner in Kentucky, who came to Thomas and complained. He penred out a torrent of invective upon the officer, pulled him from the horse, tore the epaulets from his shoulders, made him return the horse, and pay the farmer for his made him return the horse, and pay the farmer for his made him return the horse, and pay the farmer for his were not of a glittering, fascinating kind. But neither were they superficial and easily worn thread-bare. He was slow and cautious in undertaking, but hold and indomitable in executing. He would wait patiently for the right moment to strike, but when the blow came it was deadly. He was prudent, carnest, modest; enthusiastic when the time for action came, but never hossiful either before or after the event. His will was strong, inflexible as iron; but it was only after reflection that he hardened it. He never theated it in rashness. Thus he often succeeded when others failed. He never depreciated his merits, because he felt that he succeeded by study, by preparation, organization, system. He went a good and was not their creature. [Detroit Post.]

HIS PERSONAL HABITS AND TASTES. Gen. Thomas was simple, severely so, in his habits of hie and dress; yet he was an aristocrat in which there could be no guile. His was an aristocracy of worth, not of pride, of money, or position. He was a gentleman of the olden school, whose self-respect was too great to the olden school, whose self-respect was too great to allow the commission of a dishonorable or a meretricious act. He never ate, even in the army, except from solid silver service, but always of plain, wholesome food. An indulgence in wines and liquors was the exception, and then never when a young man was present. Profanity found no place upon his lps. In all his service, those the most intimate never knew him to be thrown off his guard, or to give expression to a warm, hasty or indignant word. He never was compelled to apologize for wounds caused by indiscretion either in temper or language. He was a complete master of himself. His headquarters were always a model of neatness, sobriety, and discipline.

He was so indifferent to all pomp and circumstance of war, on the other hand, that, though made a Major-General on April 25, he had no stars on his coat until after the battle of Stone River, eight months afterward; and they were put on by the strategy of his servant, at the instigation of some members of his staff. He wore his colonel's coat until the moment of his faking command at Mill Spring, though he had been a Brigadier-General six months.

HIS METHOD—BRAGG—SYSTEM.

HIS METHOD-BRAGG-SYSTEM. careius and secolime "incinod" in warfare, that he cursed Gen. Bragg heartily and very frequently during the battle of Stone River because he was "fighting without system." It was Thomas who saved the right wing of our army on that occasion, and so, by winning the battle, gained a right to criticize the military tactics of the

the, gained a right to citation to the amount of the comment.

At the time of the surrender of Lee to Gen. Grant, Gen. Thomas's army was near the Virginia line, the intention being to march to Lynchburg, and crush the Rebel army between the two walls of Federal troops. Thomas received an order to return with his command to Nashville. Forty thousand men, with their artillery, ammunition, baggage, etc., were transported by rail, and the entire army arrived in Nashville without one single casualty, so perfectly were the details arranged by the commander, and so complete the discipline he enforced. [Ind. Journal.

In September, 1861, when Zollicoffer was in Kentucky, menacing the Union interests, placards were posted throughout the State calling on the young men of Kenthroughout the State calling on the young men of Kentucky to meet at Lexington for peace purposes—to drill—where they would be met by such men as Breckinridge, Preston, Marshall, and others, who would advise them of the course to pursue. Gen. Thomas saw the danger menacing the little Union force at Camp Dick Robinson; how the thousands who would meet at Lexington would be organized and marched to effect a junction with Zollicoffer, and then drive the Union troops out of the State. His keen foresight prevented the danger by sending a regiment to Lexington to forestall the action contemplated. The prominent Rebels who were to be at Lexington at the time specified, fied; and no drill took place.

[Lousville Com.]

HIS FIDELITY IN SERVICE-HIS "SWEETHEART" AND HIS A Regular officer once wrote of him :

A Regular efficer once wrote of him:

"He was eighteen years in the army without being absent from his post. The following ancedote, showing his rare fidelity to the claims of duty, is eminently characteristic of the man: While our army was jying at Murfreesboro, he was asked when he intended to visit Nashville, thirty miles distant. 'Why,' he replied, 'I have been trying for some time to flud an excuse to go there, but cannot do it. I am not sick, have dutes here, and really don't know what excuse I could offer for going away.'

The Louisville Courier-Journal has the following little

The Louisville Courier-Journal has the following little story illustrating this phase of his character:

"Col. Watkins married the daughter of Gen. Ronsseau about the close of the war. Just after the battle of Nashville, Watkins, then on Gen. Thomas's staff, approached the General with a free and cordial manner, as if the request he was about to make could not be denied: "General, you know I have a sweetheart, Miss — Rousseau, whom I have not seen for — months. A leave of absence, if you please, for — weeks." To the dismay of poor Watkins, Thomas shrugged his shoulders. Watkins, seeing that some intercession was necessary, reminded the General of his youth, the ardor of such years and such attachments, and referred to some probable history of the General in such matters. Gen. Thomas quietly and soldierly replied: "Watkins, I've been there; and the truth is that I, too, have a sweetheart; and I have not seen her for more months than you have yours for so many weeks. And, what is more. I have been married to my sweetheart, and want 40 see her as much as you do yours, and it is likely more. But I won't get her come to camp. A camp is no place not a wife. She is out of her element, and it will not allow you to do. Besides, I have a 'raid' to make in Mississuppi and Alabama, and I decided this morning that you were the man to lead it. You will please report for duty at 6 a. m."

THOMAS AND LINCOLN'S MONUMENT-HIS MODESTY. on the occasion of the grand reunion of the armies, and the many scenes of enthusiasm, amounting almost to here worship, of which he was the object while presiding over the sessions of the Army of the Cumberland, at McVicker's Theater, will long be remembered. A notable incident of that assembly was the time when a resolution was introduced petinoning the Trustees of the Lincoin Monument Association to cause an equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas to be piaced upon the structure. The stern-Monument Association to cause an equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas to be placed upon the structure. The stern-visaged warrior was for once completely surprised, and as, with tremulous voice and streaming eye, he pleaded for the withdrawal of the proposition, the enthusiasm reached almost the pitch of madness. He rests with Lincoln now, and may never more utter a modest protest. A tearful, grateful nation will see to it that the project broached that day, and temporarily retracted at the earnest appeal of the object thereof, is completely realized.

When some friends in Tennessee spoke of nominating Gen. Thomas for President of the United States, he wrote to them saying, "If you love me, do not do this thing. I have been educated and fitted for certain duties, which I may make of some little worth to my country, but out of that aphere I cannot serve.

AN INCIDENT IN HIS EARLY LIFE.

The Lynchburg Virginian recalls the following incident in which the life of the hero was saved to his country:

We have heard, from a member of the family, that

in which the life of the hero was saved to his country:
We have heard, from a member of the family, that
when the General was a child, during the period of the
Soothampton insurrection, he was saved from a violent
death by his elder sister who, escaping from their dwelling, carried him in her arms to the woods, just in time to
save him from the avenging furies led by Nat Turner.
The future General escaped the fate that happened to
many others during that negro insurrection. THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—A EULOGY OF THOMAS WHILE HE YET LIVED.

At the last meeting of the Army of the Cumberland in Indianapolis, where Rosecrans gave the reminiscences printed above, Gen. Thomas, absent in California, received great attention, and comments on his career occupied a large part of the time devoted to speeches. Gen. T. J. Wood of Dayton, Ohlo, reviewed his character and

pied a large part of the time devoted to speeches. Geu. T. J. Wood of Dayton, Ohio, reviewed his character and record as follows:

His calm and dispassionate wisdom in council, his provident sagacity which forecast and provided for every exigency, his imperturbable courage and equanimity in the sorest trials of battle, his well marked but unoxtentations self-rehance, united with the loftiest personal dignity and greatest simplicity and gentleness of manners—a combination alike removed from the arrogance of hauteur or the vulgarity of familiarity, and evinents on all occasions a sense of duty and devotion to his country which exalted him far above the region of self or personality—these rare elements of intellect and character in combination constituted him the brave ideal of the commander of a volunteer army, and made him the idol of his soldiers.

He was associated with the Army of the Cumberland from its first organization till the close of the war. He was longer in command of the Army of the Cumberland than any of its other commanders, and was the most successful. Under him, the grand old army never knew reverse or defeat.

"Mill Springs the first Union victory of the war, Stone River, Chekamanga, Lookout Mointain, Mission Ridge, all the conflicts of the Athanta campaign—the most brilliant of the war—and Nashville are, and ever will be, stars of the first magnitude in his transcendent military career. Discriminating the two events in Gen. Thomas's career in which he rose to the grandest proportions, rendered the most signal services, and displayed, in the most striking manner, the most marked and distinguished features of his wonderful character, I point to the battle of Chekamanga—In which he was the military career. Discriminating the two events in Gen. Thomas's called and beat in vain; and to the battle of Nashville, in which he was the destroying sword that annihilated the myrmidons of treason and rebellion. We, who were the myrmidons of treason and rebellion. We, who were the myrmidons of treason and re

with the murder of Joseph G. Crane, U. S. A., escaped recently, it will be remembered, from the fall in Jackson cently, it will be remembered from the jail in Jackson, Miss., and speedily and voluntarily came back again a and he seems to be as comfortable as possible in his close quarters. A correspondent of The Chicago Tribune found him is a fine, large, well-lighted apartineed, with a comfortable bed, books, writing materials, rocking chairs, and a spacious fire-place. Upon the table was displayed, "in a variety of bottles, a fair assortment of liquors." Pretty soon in came all the late newspapers and another well-filled basket, with "a bottle of sherry wine;" and, to conclude, there was a call from "Miss Price, a leading actress;" so that no prisoner appears ever to have been kept so luxurionsly lodged since the Man in the Iron Mask. Rather different, this from Andersonville!

Yerger, the Confederate bandit, who is charged

THE BONAPARTE TRIAL.

ITS PERSONAL INCIDENTS AND SCENES. The London papers from the 22d to the 24th, received by the latest steamer, container sigrams and correspondence recounling the progress of the trial at Tours, from which we are enabled to present a continued account of its remarkable proceedings. We have already eiven the essential portions of the Prince's examination by the President of the Court on the 21st uit, and shall,

given the essential portions of the Princo's examination by the President of the Court on the 21st uit, and shall, therefore, quote'fittle from this part of the report of the the trial. The following is in precise terms the Prince's account of the circumstances of the shooting:

I was, at about 2 o'clock, in my bed-room. A servant came to tell me two gentlemen had called to see me. As I had sent a challenge to Rochefort the evening before. I supposed they had come in his name. I proceeded into the drawing-room, where I saw two unknown persons before me with a threatening mien. One handed me an unfolded sheet of paper, saying.)' We are commissioned to demand your reply to this letter." I answered that I did not know who sent it to me, but that I answered that I did not know who sent it to me, but that I answered that I did not know who sent it to me, but that I answered that I did not know who sent it to me, but that I asso did willingly fight, not with him, but with M. Rochefort—not with one of his lackeys (manawares). The fort—not with one of his lackeys (manawares). The tailer of them then said to me. But read the letter." I tailer of them then said to me. But read the letter." I tailer of them then said to me. But read the letter." I tailer of them then said to me. But read the letter." I tailer of them then and a man-chair. I fired at and discharged it at him. The second, who took ain at me with a revolver, hid behind an arm-chair. I fired second shot, which put him to flight. I ask every man of courage who which put him to flight. I ask every man of courage who which put him to flight. I ask every man of courage who which put him to flight. I ask every man of courage who which put him to flight. I ask every man of courage who which put him to flight. I ask every man of courage who which put him to flight I ask every man of courage who which put him to flight I ask every man of courage who which put him to flight I ask every man of courage who is present if he would not have done the same in my

On the 23d, M. Rochefort entered the Court, attended by three gendarmes, his arrival producing a great sensa-tion. He narrated the circumstance which led to the challenge from the Prince, and explained that he had been directly and grossly insuited contrar; to the laws of the duello. He also stated that M. Emmanuel Arago, hearing of the challenge, told him to take precautions, for the Prince was an infamous scoundrel une afreuse capaille.

The President here interrupted M. Rochefort, who re-plied. "I do not know the Prince; I only repeat the words of M. Arago." Madame Louis Noir then gave her evidence. She nar-

The President here interrupted M. Rochefort, who replied, "I do not know the Prince; I only repeat the words of M. Arago."

Madame Louis Noir then gave her evidence. She narother things, that "Victor" Noir's gloves Were very closefitting. He could not therefore have given the Prince a hlow, since the gloves were inteat after death. Madame Noir was greatly exetted and affected, and much sympathy was shown for her in Court.

M. Cavalier deposed that he was very intimate with Noir, and knew that he went to the Princes house with conciliatory intentions. The deceased was a caim and moderate man, and the witness narrated several facts to prove this.

APPEARANCE AND BEHAVIOR-OF PRINCE BONAPARTE. The correspondent of The London News this describes the appearance of Prince Bonaparte at his examination:

He had been in Court some time, sitting with his hands upon his thighs, and making no sign of laterest. His face was pale as wax, and the great tories till as a marble figure. Now and then a nervous mustening of the mouth might be observed, but the eyes were never lifted. When the name of Rochefort was mentioned, with the insulting words attributed to him, he shock his head heavily, but without other motion. When accused of striking Victor Noir an impatient movement of all the body signified his attention, but he now rased his eyes. Nevertheless, before the acte d'accusation was concluded the Prince was evidently getting weary. This wild built of Corsica is not a being to support much walting. Prince Pierre folds his arms, infolds them, hurriedly twists his heavy mustache, but subsides again into the attitude of patience. His temper does not show itself even when the President questions him about that assault he committed in the House of Assembly 23 (years ago. He expresses regret for his fury on the occasion. He raises a laugh by the utter scorn with which, in a few words, he describes Fonvielle as hiding behind a sofa whon he himself, pisabl in hand, is trying to reach him. But the poor buil, tethered at last, gets be

made ins declaration in a loud and audible, but harsh and discordant voice.

Intense exployers are a varrespondent. We a little man, of 40 or thereabouts, force his way to the foliatic man, of 40 or thereabouts, force his way to the foliatic man, of 40 or thereabouts, force his way to the foliatic man, of 40 or thereabouts, force his way to the foliatic man, of 40 or thereabouts, force his way to the foliatic man, of 40 or thereabouts, force his way to the foliatic man, of 40 or thereabouts, force his way to the foliatic man, of 40 or thereabouts, force his way to the foliatic man, of 40 or thereabouts, force his way to the foliation of the man, with round forchead, round eyes, and a cropped heard covering all his taw. A feeble face, amiable enough, but impar compresses against that heavy, buil-like jowl in the prisoner's bex. When the President asks why the witness went on a peaceable interview armed as for battle, Fonvielle replies, "I expected to find an ordinary being, not an assassin." Then the irritation of the pleador is too much. "The Bonnpartes are no assassins were always against them." M. Fonville loses his dignify a little—"I would never have gone to Auteul," he says, "without arms. It was impossible to forget that I was about to pay a visit to the relative of a Prince who had caused a man to be beaten by his servants." Here the audience broke in with marmurs and laughter. M. Fonvielle went from bad to worse in his confession, and not even the Irreconcilables could conceal from themselves that their witness had not the best of it in the minds of the audience when the prisoner bellowed, in his afrecious accent of Corsica, "That man would have the deck."

M. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.), in reply to a reference who had caused a farcelous and of the audience when the prisoner bellowed, in his afrecious accent of Corsica, "That man would be given sufficient time to cause the fact the state of the future to consent to this take effect.

M. W. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.), in reply to a reference was a finished to th

lowed, in his atrocious accent of Corsica, "That man ought to be in the dock."

According to The Telegraph correspondent, M. Fonvielle insimated that neither he nor M. Northought that they were about to fall into "the ambuscade of an assassin." This roused Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who started up, and thundered, out "Assassin vour-memer" ("Municrer yourself!").

The Patl Mall Gazette thus reports the flery speech of the Prince; "The Bonapartes are not assassins. Remember the infernal machine of the Rue St. Nicaise (an attempt to assassinate Napoleon when First Consul), and the bombs of Orsini. It is you who ought to be at the bar."

tempt to assassinate Napoleon when First Consul, and the bombs of Orsini. It is you who ought to be at the bar."

A Scene with M. Grousset.

The Pall Mall dazette narrates that M. Paschal Grousset, a Marzeillasse writer, was brought up in custody of two gendarmes, being in prison under a charge of conspiracy against the Government. He was well dressed in black frock-coat, black tie, &c., but the moment he began to speak he began to faire de la politique. Being asked by M. Glandaz (a purely formal question) whether he was a relation of the prisoner's, he replied, "The mother of the accused had so many paramours that it is very likely I may be related to him" (la mère du Sisur Bonapurte a cu lant d'amanis que je peux bien cire son parent). On this the Procureur-General immediately ross and demanded that such insults to the Court should not be tolerated. The President called M. Grousset sharply to order. But the President's warning had not much effect, for two or three minutes later Grousset spoke of "mouchards," and was again called to order. "Ah, well, les agents en uniforme." At this point two gendarmes appeared ready to seize on Grousset—a precaution not wholly uncalled for, he was really so violent that there was no knowing what he might say or do. At last, speaking of what happened at Auteuil, he said that after Victor Noir was shot the neighbors came out of their houses to ask what was the matter, that some one cried that a Republican had been shot by a Bonaparte, and that thereupon all the inhabitants returned in a fright to their homes. "Then I saw to what a state of abasement 18 years of despotic government had brought France." Up jumped the Procureur-Imperial, and demanded, not without justification, that the prisoner be taken back "to the prison from whence he came," a request which the President at once granted. As Grousset went out M. de Fonvicile flung himself into his arms, and kissed the victim of tyranny. The good people of Tours thereupon roared with laughter. Grousset is described by The News a

Tours thereupon roared with laughter. Grousset is described by The News as 25 years old, and a handsome, Spanish-looking youth.

M. MILLIERE'S ENCOUNTER WITH THE PRINCE.

M. Milliere, another Republican hero, looks to the careless observer (says The News correspondent) more like a German music master than aught else. But he spoke with a dignity that seemed to overawe even the big pale monseignour in the prisoner's hox. The matter of his testimony needed all the support that personal charm of manner could give. The witness did not deny that, coming to the scene of the tragedy just after the event, he had recommended the door of Prince Prerre's house to be broken open, and the "assassin seized by the mob." The President called him to order. But with perfect temper, and in a voice, the charm of which penetrated svery ear. M. Millière appealed to the honest men present: "I found" he said, "that a dastardly crime had been committed on the person of two dear friends. I found that a boy whom I loved had been shot down like a dog by the prisoner there—and he was still at liberty! The person of a prisoner and he was still at liberty! The person of a prisoner. It is the duty of every citizen, M. le President, to arrest the mulefactor, and I desired to perform my duty. Which of the housest south here present will fail to understand my indignamon!" The Court launched its reprimand, and the Procureur-General appealed, but in vain. M. Milliers was muster of the stundow. The prisoner got up, and, in his savage accent of Corsica, declared that all the Pepublicans of France had entered into a conspiracy to nurder him. Quietly and gently as before, the witness gave him the lied freed, and carned an universal applaines by protesting his confidence that the word of a Bonaparte would not weigh in that assembly one whit heavier than that of any honest citizen of France.

one whit heavier than that of my honest citizen of France.

M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC.

Then comes forward a tall, well-built man, with long straight, black hair thrown back, after the manner of an athlete. The face of this witness is very pale, but full of health. His eyes, somewhat too close together, are dark and piercing. A black mustache hangs over his well-shaped mouth. Fiery temper and cold, cruel resolution are written on his handsome features. This is M. Paul de Cassagnae, reducter of the lays, as he describes himself, the most celebrated ducins or our day. He has not much to tell, excepting as to that count which how begins to beht hance berious aspect—the blow. He explains, however, a mystery that had perplexed many people in looking at the heavy, unintelligent face of the prisoner. M. de Cassagnae admits that he lengthe and of his treholism pen to his friend the Prince, in composing those clever inters to M. Roclectort.

The General No. Roclectort.

The Times correspondent says: The great point at itsens was the alleged blow in the face which the Prince declared he had received at the hand of Victor Noir, and, of which he was said to hear the mark hours, or even days, after the encounter. Many of the Prince's friends, who, on receiving tidings of the occurrence, had hastened to hav house at Autquil and seen him in the afternoon of

the 10th—the Corsicans Delia Rocca and Casanova, MM. Paul de Casanguac, Le Bruyére, and others—who professed themselves atrongly devoted to the Prince, and some of the doctors—Pinel and Morel—gave their description of the mark in question. It was red; it was black and blue; there was a bruise, a swelling, a congestion; it was a starge as a two-frame piece; it spread all over the left side of the Prince's face; it was on the jaw; it was before, it had disappeared soon after the encounter in consequence of the deep emotion the Prince had exhibited on receiving the intelligente of the fatal effect of his shot and of the death of Victor Noir; it showed forth again upon his recovering, his equantinity; it was clearly discernible after eight duys of imprisonment—never was there a more marvelous blow, nor ever one more remarkable for the variety of life results. It was now a slight slap, now a heavy cuff; the mark was caused by a seal-ring, by a shirt or glove-button, by the wrist, by the knuckles, in every unaccountable and impossible way. And, meanwhile, all the witnesses on the other side bore unanimous testimony to the fact that Victor Noir had his gloves on when he dropped dead on the pawment, that those gloves were never taken off, and that those gloves, in which he was buried, bore no signs of any violent strain such as they would probably have shown had the hand been engaged in the struggle. On the other hand, neither did Victor Noir's face exhibit any trace of the Prince's violence in its uniform palaness of death, so that the only conclusion it was possible to arrive at upon the conflicting evidence seemed to be that no blow whatever had been struck on either side. On the whole, nothing condition it was possible to arrive at upon the conflicting evidence seemed to be that no blow whatever had been struck on either side. On the whole, nothing condition it was possible to arrive at upon the conflicting evidence seemed to be that no blow whatever had b

XLIst CONGRESS-IIA SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, April 4. Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) presented a memo-rial from prominent members of the Orthodox Society of Friends of Indiana, setting forth that the Society had since 1967, carried on a missionary work among the Shawnee Indians, and that the lands occupied in the

since 1867, carried on a missionary work among the Shawnes Indians, and that the lands occupied in the work now amounted to 220 acres, and were worth about \$15,000 or \$20,000, and asking that a deed be made to them for the lands, that they may continue their missionary and reform work upon it.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) said the question was whether the land should be disposed of for the benefit of the Shawness, or, as was the general practice in such cases, for the benefit of the Society of Friends.

Mr. MORTON thought the Society of Friends.

Mr. MORTON thought the Society should have the benefit of their improvements of the land. Legislation was now necessary to prevent the Indians from repudiating a former agreement, and selling the land in order to get the money. The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the order of arrangements to be observed in the memorial services in honor of the late Major-Gen., George H. Thomas, which had been agreed upon by the presiding officers of both Houses.

It provides for a meeting of Senators and Representatives in the ball of the House ou Taesday eresing, and the appointment of a Joint Committee of six Senators and seven Representatives to attend the function. The following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.)—To regulate judicial proceedings, and for other purposes. He said the bill had been prepared by a United States District Court Judge, at whose request he had introduced it, without committing himself in its favor.

Mr. FLANAGAN (Rep., Texas) — To incorporate the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and granting the right of way from the Rio Grande to San Diego, California.

Mr. FENTON (Rep., N.Y.)—To provide for an American and the second of the se

fornia.

Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.)—To provide for an American Line of Mail and Emigrant Passenger Steamships between New-York and Copenhagen and other Scandin

tween New-York and Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.)—To conntinue the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroads across the Territory of Dakota to Yankton, and for continuing the land grants in aid of the same.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon)—To disapprove of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, passed January 15, 1869, and for other purposes.

Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Oregon)—For a survey of the Cojumbia River in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendment, the House joint resolution for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers; also, without amendment, the House joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms, for instruction and practice, to certain Colleges and Universities; also, adversely, the bill granting the Presidio reservation to the City of San Francisco, for a public park.

The latter bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) offered a resolution directing that in the further consideration of the Georgia bill there shall be neither adjournment or recess until a final vote is taken.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) objected to the considera-

final vote is taken.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over until to-mor-

At 1 o'clock the Senate took up

THE GEORGIA BILL.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) moved to strike out the
Bingham amendment.
Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment
authorizing the continuation of the present Legislature
for two years from its reorganization in January last,
provided the clause of the State Constitution on the subject shall never be exercised to extend any official term
beyond the regular constitutional period, and the Legislature to consent to this condition before the act shall
take effect.

came.
Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.), in reply to a reference
by Mr. Stewart to the "Ku-Klux Klan," said there was
one thing he would like to see before he died, and that
was a "Ku-Klux." Whenever party interest was to be was a "Ku Klux." Whenever party interest was to be subserved, whenever it was necessary, in the language of Senator Stewart, to make a "Republican State," then the Radical newspapers were filled with the most horrible accounts of the bloody fleeds and terrible threats of the awful Ku-Kiux Klan. He would like to know more of this convenient class, who appeared and disappeared in the South for the purpose of supplying political arguments for a party.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said the inquiry reminded him of the Democrate demail in former days that Border rufflanism existed in Kansas at a time when the soil of that State was stained with the blood of unoffending men, and the skies were incid with the glare of their burning cabins. He asserted that since Lee's surrender more men had been killed in the late Rebel States on account of their race or color than we had killed in any one battlefield during the Rebellion.

held during the Rebellion.

Mr. SAULSBURY read from a private letter of a
Georgia Republican in contradiction of newspaper freports of outrages there, and attributing them to sinister

motives.

Mr. HOWARD thought the interests of the country required the intervention of the Federal power to prevent Georgia from passing into the hands of a party influenced by revengeful motives toward the Union party.

After some further discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as fol-Mr. KNAPP (Rep., N. Y.)-To protect patentees and

the public against unlawful claims.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Rep., N. Y.)—To provide for the collection and publication of commercial coastwise sta-

collection and publication of commercial coastwise statistics.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.)—To equalize the salaries of United States Judges in the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania.

Mr. COBB (Rep., N. C.)—To amend the act for the protection of the discovers of guano islands.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Penn.)—To regulate the bringing of certain suits in the Court of Claims.

Mr. PROSSER (Rep., Tenn.)—In reference to payment of reuts of buildings used by the Government during the war.

Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.)—To prevent sales of public lands in Dakota except under the precimption laws, &c.;

lands in Dakots except under the precumption laws, &c.; also proposing an amendment to the Constitution; also resolutions of the Kansas Legislature relative to grant of lands in aid of the Freedmen's University.

Mr. ASPER (Rep., Mo.)—To extend the provisions of the Swamp Land act to Minnesota and Oregon; also to authorize the crection of a Custom House at St. Josephs, Mo. Mo.
Mr. ROOTS (Rep., Ark.)—Granting lands to the Kansas
Mr. ROOTS (Rep., Ark.)—Granting lands to the Kansas

City and Memphis Railroad Company, with provisions for a railroad to Heleua, Ark.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE (Rep., Iowa)—To equalize the bounties paid to soldiers.

Mr. AXTELL (Dem., Cal.)—Granting right of way over the public lands to the Yosemite Turnpike Company.
Mr. WILSON (Dem., Minn.)—Various resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of reduction of postages rates between the United States and Sweden, and Nor-way, and Dosmark, and in reference to the Indians, public lands, &c.
Mr. CLARK (Rep., Kansae)—Granting Pine Island, in South Harbor, Fla., to the Florida Horticalt gral Association.

Mr. SPINK (Rep., Dakota), for continuing the St. Paul and Sioux City Bailroad across the territory of Dakota to Yankton; and for continuing the land-grant in aid

and Sioux City Railroad across the territory of Dakota to Yankton; and for continuing the land-grant in aid thereof.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

Mr. Wellker (Rep., Ohio), instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to ascertain how many private buildings in the District of Columbia are now rented and occupited by the Government; for what purposes used, rents paid, &c. Adopted.

Mr. HOGE (Rep., S. C.), for adjournment of the session on the loth of May. The Rouge refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rule.

Fixing the time for congressional elections.

Mr. HEATON (Rep., N. C.)—A bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and delegates to Congress in all the States and Territories on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, and every second year thereafter.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived: Yeas, 49, Navs, 119. The bill was then passed, under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 111 to 40.

Petitions were presented, as follows:

Mr. HKOOKS (Benn., N. Y.)—Of furniture manufacturers, in English and German, against a daity of 45 per cool on hair scaling and other articless cintering into furniture, whereby the export trade is damaged, if not destroyed.

Mr. O'NELLL (Rep., Penn.)—Of eitzens of Philadelphir, in fayor of the daties on steel, as recommended by t. o Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MORGAN (Deun., Ohio)—Six petitions asking Con-

greenbecks, make the same receivable in payment of all duties, imports, and other Government taxes, and pay off \$460,000,000 of the Five-Twenty bonds.

Mr. BANKS (Rep. Mass) moved to suspend the rules so as to put on its passage the Bonnte ijoint resolution for the appointment of additional cierks.

Ar. DAWES (Rep. Mass.) objected to this first step to increase expenditures and to create new offices. The rules were not suspended.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Tressury to report what changes have been made recently by the Collector of Customs at Now-York with reference to the cartage of goods, the reason for the changes, and whose interests are affected favorably or unfavorably thereby. Adopted.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., III.) offered a recolution to the expediency of extending the free-sees are affected favorably or unfavorably thereby. Adopted.

Mr. MANARD (Rep., Tenn) introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United State capitals containing a population.

Mr. MANARD (Rep., Tenn) introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sinking of the United States attenuer Oreids by collision with the British steamer Bombay off the port of Yokohama, directing the Secretary of the Nayt to order an inquiry to be made into the particulars, with a view to ascertain the responsibility for the collision and the consequent destruction of life, and to report the same to Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ditto) singgested the modification of the resolution so as to make the investigation extend to the conduct of the capitain of the Bombay. He also not at all certain that the Bombay was in facilities and to report the same to Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ditto) singgested the modification of the resolution as as to make the investigation extend to the conduct of the capitain of the Bombay. He also not at all certain that the Bombay was in facilities of the scheme of the Bombay. He also not at all certain that the Bombay was in fine fine of the scheme of the scheme

wasted, that was a safer way of wasting it.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered.

Mr. SCHENCK said that as the resolution was going to cause delay, he must insist on the gentieman from Virginia withdrawing it.

Mr. PORTER accordingly withdrew the resolution.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Vice-President of the United States and of himself on the arrangements to be made by both Houses in regard to the obsequies of Major-Gen. George H. Thomas.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following Committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Logan, Garfield, Banks, Bloenm, Washburne (Wis.), Randail and Stokes.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) notified the House that he would ask for an evening session for the consideration of the Tariff bill on next Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER (Rep., N. Y.) in the Chair, on THE TARIFF BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the item as to raw or muscovado sugar was amended so as to read: "On all raw or muscovado sugar was amended so as to read: "On all raw or muscovado sugar was amended as as to read: "On all raw or muscovado sugar, and on all other sugar not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color, 2 cents per pound."

Mr. SCHENCK explained that this would admit at 2 cents per pound all sugar that had, not gone through the refining process, the better grades of which were preferred by many people to the clarified sugars; and also refined sugars not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, arguing that the sugar producers of Louisiana were content before the war with a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound, and should be contented now with a duty of two cents.

The amendment in the interest of the Louisiana and Texas sugar producers of Louisiana were content before the war with a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound, and should be contented now with a duty of two cents.

The amendment in the interest of the Louisiana and Te

Slavery in Caba, but this tariff would induce her to retain it.

Mr. SCHENCK commenced his reply to Mr. Wood by a quotation from Job—" And last of all came Satan also." [Laughter]. He admitted that there was some force in the suggestion that a tariff should be levied with discrimination as not to encourage slavery abroad. He was not disposed, however, to undertake to affect the political or social condition of another country is an indirect way in reference to Slavery, when they had had such a hard souffle with the Democratic party to got rid of it at home. That party had stood by Slavery so manfully, so constantly, so persistently, in season and out of season, in any attack made upon it, that the country had had much trouble in clearing its skirte of the great crime; but having got rid of it, was a little too soon to start out in an attempt to reform the rest of the world indirectly, through a tariff system especially. He thought it would be well for some it, was a little too soon to start out in an attempt to reform the rest of the world indirectly, through a tariff system especially. He thought it would be well for some gentleman to "tarry a while in Jericho" till their antislavery beards were grown, before they undertook to fight in that cause.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD (Kep., Wash. Ter.) moved to extend the two cents per pound item from sugars not above No. 12 Dutch Standard to sugars not above No. 15. Rejected.

Mr. WINANS (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend by making the duties on all sugars two cents per pound, and argued that as a uniform and specific duty was imposed on all grades of tea and coffee, the same policy should be pursued as to sugar. Rejected.

that as a uniform and specific duty was imposed on all grades of tea and coffee, the same policy should be pursued as to sugar. Rejected.

Mr. IFGERSOLL (Rep., Ill.) moved to impose a uniform tax of 2; cents a pound on all sugars, and commended to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means the argument which he had made the other day against his (Mr. Ingersoll's) ; proposition for a classification of teas that would lead to fraud in under-valuation and false invoices.

Mr. SCHENCK replied to the argument, and said that while the gentleman from Illinois might not be able to distinguish between teas, yet even his sagacity could discriminate between Muscovado sugar and loaf sugar. The one was literally a raw product, and the other a manufactured article.

The amendment was rejected.

After further discussion, the vote was taken on Mr. Sheldon's amendment, making the duty on raw sugars 24 cents per pound, and it was rejected.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Allison's amendment to make the clause read, "On all sugar not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color, 24 cents per pound;" and it was rejected.

The Committee went on to the next item in the bill, clarified sugar 3 cents per pound.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Lowa) moved to reduce it to 22 cents per pound, stating that 1 cent per pound was all the distinction the refiners themselves asked between the raw and the refined sugars.

Mr. SCHENCK said that was the fact, but that that was 1 cent added to 3 cents per pound on raw sugar and not 2 a cents per pound.

d cent added to 3 cents per pound on raw sugar and not to 2 cents per pound.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon, moved to reduce the duty on clarified sugar to 21 cents per pound, and argued that the discrimination of 1 cent between the raw and the refined sugars was in the interest of the refiners only.

After considerable discussion, Mr. GARFIELD remarked that the question of the amount of discrimination between the raw and the clarified sugars resolved itself into a question of the relative cost of both. If the clarified sugar cost 50 per cent more than the raw sugar, then the difference in the duty might probably be 50 per cent, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means. He would like to be informed on that point.

Mr. JUDD (Rep., Ill.) made remarks in the same sense, and also inquired whether one per cent was necessary to pay the refiner for the labor bestowed on the raw sugar.

Mr. MARSHALL (Dem., III.) remarked that one eighth

Mr. MARSHALL (Dem., III.) remarked that one eighth and one quarter cent per pound paid the refiners for their work on the raw sugar, and argued that to give the refiners this additional one per cent would throw the whole sugar importing trade into the hands of the refiners. He should therefore sustain the amendment offered by Mr. Allison.

Without disposing of the clause, and with the amendments still pending, the Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.), the Senate joint resolution authorizing the reappointment of Wm. Poliard in the Engineer Corps of the Navy was taken from the Speaker's table and passed. The House then adjourned.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS. At the Preachers' meeting yesterday (the Rev.

Dr. Adams presiding) suitable steps were taken to show respect for the memory of the late Bishop Thompson The Rev. Dr. Harris, who had been deputed at the previous meeting to attend the funeral, reported that he and Bishop Janes started to attend the funeral, but were overtaken on the route by a felegram which made it plain to them they could not arrive in time. He understood there was no Bishop present at the funeral, and services were conducted by the pastor of the Church to which Bishop Thompson's family belonged. He read an interesting letter from Dr. Logan, one of the physicians who attended the Bishop in his last illness. It gave an affecting statement of particulars attending the last moments of the dying Bishop. On motion by the Rev. Mr. Weed, the Rev. Messar. Tweed, Roach, King, Taylor, and Harris were appointed a Committee to draw up suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting relative to the death of Bishop Thompson.

The Rev. Drs. Ferris and Ridgeway and the Rev. A. K. Sanford were appointed a Committee to prepare similar resolutions relative to the death of Bishop Thompson.

The meeting yesterday was the closing one of the organization for the past year. The two Conferences, the New-York, and the New-York East, assemble to-morrow, and will continue in session's week. The next weekly preachers' meeting will be assipended in consequence, and the meetings will be resumed on next Monday week with a new organization. A committee was appointed vectority to make momitations of others and report of the past year. The Rev. Dr. Harris, who had been deputed at the pr

THE MCFARLAND TRIAL.

OPENING DAY IN COURT-SCENES IN GENERAL SESSIONS—CHALLENGING JURORS—THE PUR LIC INTEREST. The April term of the Court of General Sec.

sions was opened yesterday, Recorder Hackett on the bench. At an early hour the corridors and staircases leading to the court-room were filled with persons of all ages anxious to get admission to the court-room. At II the Recorder took his seat, and after a Grand Jury had been impanneled, had listened to the charge of His Honor, and had withdrawn, District-Attorney Garvis moved for the trial of Daniel McFarland, indicted for nurder in the first degree in shooting Albert D. Richard son, in the counting room of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNA on Nov. 25, 1809, from the effects of which Mr. Richardson

died on the 2d of December thereafter.

Judge Garvin is assisted in the prosecution by exJudge Noah Davis and Assistant District-Attorney Fel-McFarland, who is defended by Messra. John Graham

Charles S. Spencer, and E. S. Geary, appeared calm and collected, and conversed freely with his little son (whe was sented beside him), and several of his friends whe came to shake hands with him. His calm appearance was in strong contrast with the excited bearing of surrounding him.

The defense having declared ready for trial, Mr. Graham rose and said that he deemed it proper to call the
attention of his Honor to the rights and privileges of

counsel for the defense in challenging jurors, and that he would use that privilege to its fullest extent; that he wished to have two triers appointed to Judge whether jurors were competent to serve, as he thought that in a case like that of his client, where so much publicity had been given, it was necessary to select with prud ence. Recorder Hackett answered that the District Attorney and Mr. Graham might agree as to the appointment of

and Mr. Grandm might agree as to the appointment of triers, and Messrs. Henry Morrison and Wm. Alleston were aworn as such. Some 2,000 jurors have been aum-moned, of which over 600 were present. Godfried Aeschner was the first called, and was discharged, not being sufficiently acquainted with the language.

Mr. Charles Wyngate was then called, and, in answer

to Mr. Graham, said that he was not 50 years of age; had heard of the case and read accounts of it in THE TRIBUNE. Herald, Times, and World; had not formed any opinion as to the culpability of the prisoner, not having sees evidence enough, and only knew that a crime was com-

widence enough, and only knew that a traine was committed.

Mr. Graham—Did you use the word "crime the Mr. Wyngate—I did; I meant the shooting.

Mr. Graham—I hold, your Honor, that this man is disqualified. He used the word crime in relation to the ocurrence, and by that word ahows that he has made up his mind directly against the prisoner. In a case like this where identity will not be contested probably, and where the defense must rest on another basis, this jurge cannot serve.

District, theorem Garvin—I think that a man who calls

cannot serve.

District Attorney Garvin—I think that a man who calls alling a crime is not disqualified to serve as a juror.

Recorder Hackett ruled that the challenge was not sustained.

Mr. Graham—I take an objection on the following grounds:
1. This jurer has formed an absolute opinion as to the

ease on trial.

2. He has a bias against the prisoner personally.

3. He has a bias in favor of the prosecution.

4. He has a bias in favor of persons implicated in the The District Attorney then asked the juror if he had

prosecution.

The District Attorney then asked the juror if he had nuy conscientious scruples to bring a verdict of guilty, the evidence in the case so warranting, where death is the penalty, to which the Juror said "No."

Cross examised by Mr. Graham—Q. Do you know who the person was that is slain! A. I know his name but never saw him.

Q. Did you know Richardson personally! A. No, Sir.
Q. Did you attend the same church he did! A. Not knowing which church he attended, I can't tell.
Q. Do you know Dr. Frothingham! A. I do.
Q. Do you stend his church! A. I do sometimes.
Q. Did you ever hear of that blasphemous ceremony known as the Astor House farce! A. I have read of it.
Q. Were you one of those who have upheld this proceeding! A. It is those of my business, and I don't stop to think about the business of others.
Q. Do you sympathize with Dr. Frothingham, or do you censure him! A. I don't know that Frothingham did anything wrong.

you censure him! A ruon and which! A I have did anything wrong.
Q. Have you read the papers, and which! A I have condeveral.

Q. Have you read the papers, and when Ar Ar are read several.
Q. Have you formed any opinion as to the Aster House farce? A. I have not.
Q. Have you had any opinion about the legality of the cerement? A. I have not.
Q. Do you want these triers to understand that you are entirely unbiased? A. I do.
Q. Did I understand you to say that you saw nothing improper in that so-called cerement, and that you acquit noth principals and the minister from all blame? A. I did and do not take interest enough in the matter to blame any one.

did and do not take interest enough in the matter to blame any one.

Q. Did you get any information from other sources than the papers! A. I did not. Mr. Graham, then turning to the triers, urged in strong terms the rejection of the Juror. He said that a juror's mind should be unbiased, and resemble white paper, which took only the impression of the evidence as elicited during the trisi; that most near try to excuse themselves from running the risk of having a man's death laid at their door, and that this man, nearly 60 years old, had displayed indecent zeal to be put in a position of juror, which zoal could only be explained by dark, hidden motives.

Hecorder Hackett (to the triers)—I charge you if you think that this man is biased one way or the other you must reject him, and if you think he is unbiased you must reject him, and if you think he is unbiased you must reject him, and the challenge is not sustained. As a fair way of judging, place yourself in McFarland's position and decide whether, under the same circumstances, you would wish this man to decide whether you were guilty of murder or not.

After a few minutes deliberation the triers decided that they found the juror indifferent.

The second juror called was Mr. Edmund C. Marshall, who was challenged and set aside, having formed and

that they found the juror reducerent.

The second juror called was Mr. Edmund C. Marshall, made upon in clear who was challenged and set aside, having formed and expressed an opinion.

The next five jurors called failed to answer to their names. The ninth juror, Mr. Charles R. Carpenter, was challenged for cause, and found incompetent by the Discourse of the challenged for cause, and found incompetent by the Discourse of the challenged for cause, and found incompetent by the Discourse of the challenged for cause, and found incompetent by the Discourse of the challenged for cause, and found incompetent by the Discourse of the challenged for cause, and found incompetent by the Discourse of the challenged for cause, and found incompetent by the challenged for cause, and found incompetent by the challenged for cause, and the challenged for cause and

challenged for cause, and found incompetent by the District-Attorney.

Mr. Graham—We challenge this juror now to the favor.
We intend where we see a gentleman come on the stand
with decent behavior to do our best to put hum in the
jury-box, instead of keeping him out of it. When we see
a modest, umassuming man, who says that he will decide
according to his oats, we will help to get him into the
jury-box.

By the District-Attorney—You say you have formed
and expressed an opinion with regard to the guilt of
innocence of this prisoner? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. An absolute opinion f. A. Yes, Sir.
By Mr. Graham—On what have you formed your opinion? A. I have formed it from the newspapers I have
read.

ion 1 A. I have formed it from the newspapers I have read.

Q. Have you, as a general thing, read all that has appeared in the papers, or in any one of them, in reference to this particular case. A. I think I have.

Q. Your opinion is formed on the idea that those publications were true 1 A. Yee, Sir.

Q. Then your opinion is simply this, that assuming what you have read with reference to this case be true, you have a conviction on the subject of this case! A. Yes, Sir.

Q. De you think it impossible for you to sit as a jure in this case and redeem the obligations of your oaih! A. I should entirely go by the evidence.

The Court decided that the witness was incompetent.

The loth and 11th jurors failed to answer the call of their names.

their names.

The 12th jurer, Mr. Sampson Morgephan, was set aside, having formed and expressed an opinion.

The 14th jurer called, Mr. Daniel E. Van Valkenberg, a dry goods merchant residing at No. 588 Fifth ave., was accepted, but afterward excused on account of sickness in his family.

The next 16 jurers called, either failed to respond to

The next is jurous called, either failed to respond to their names, or were found ineligable.

The 30th juror called was Mr. Richard Brown, a fancy goods dealer, residing at No. 225 West Eleventhest. He was accepted and sworn.

The next juror obtained was the 84th name called, Mr. Angust F. Chawson, a produce-dealer, residing at No. 11 Bedford st. August F. Clawson, a produce-dealer, residing at No. it Bedford-st.

The 194th juror called was Mr. Samuel Beekman, a grocer, residing at No. 125 West Nucleenth-st. He had formed or expressed no opinion, and was therefore ac-cepted and sworn.

The next 17 jurors called were either absent or were found incompetent.

found incompetent.

Mr. Hans J. Hansen, a chandler residing at No. 34

Monroe-st. was the 122d juror called. He was found competent, and accepted and sworn.

The next juror accepted was the 131st juror called, Mr.

Peter A. Welsh.

The names of 37 jurors, making 168 in all, were then called, all of whom were either absent or were found incli-Recorder Hackett then cautioned the jurors already becomer markett their cautioned the perors already obtained about conversing with any person or persons with reference to the trial, and after ordering an addi-tional panel of 100 jurors for Wednesday, the Court adourned.
All the jurors thus far obtained are married men with An the proves thus lar obtained are married men was families, the counsel for Defense having questioned each turor accepted as to whether he was or was not married.

THE REYNOLDS MURDER CASE

JUDGE INGRAHAM DENIES THE MOTION FOR A

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

The motion for stay of proceedings and writ of error, made on Saturday by Mr. Wm. F. Howe, in the case of Jack Reynolds, convicted of the nurser of Mr. Wm. F. Townsend, and scatenged to be hanged on Friday of this week, has been denied by Judge Ingraham. In denying the motion, Judge Ingraham has given the

In denying the motion, Judge Tugrabam has given the following opinion:

Application is made to make a star of precedings on the grounds. Print: On atheavits of two physicians, who state that the montal capacity of the prisoner is of a very low order, and that in their appairs is a providing insonity from a threatment attacked equippy.

Second, On a third of exceptions, the first ground was disposed of me on the metion. I see in the afficient moting more thun year stard on the trial, and arged upon the jury as ground the apposing the private insone. The party found him to be same. Admitting the same condition to continue, neither the dyest and Termbert, nor the General Trus, can interfere with the consistion, or gives the private stard of the attention of the Exception that the same of these affairstic is no any pleasion to the Exception for a respite as his new agented, then were to exceptions that on the trial, incident for the almost of the admittance was made to the examination of the medical testianous party and the supervision that the same was necessary to meet the timour from judyatelus and books, which list been given to the first and to be a provided and the corporate to the continue of the medical testianous party in the timour from judyatelus and books, which list been given to the first and the best printed and the presence of the weight and construct of the printed and and per to a supervise or the action of the medical testianous party in the testing and construction to the judy, and authors were party or at the personer. No objection was taken to say party of the character of a construction to the judy, and authors were party or a supervision by the lower can be desired in the law arms a new trial. The remark power reference to the total testing the law and continue to the desired of the first one of the continue of the party and the personer. No objection was taken to say party of the desired of the first one arms to a read of the testing and continue to the party of the continue of the party an and will continue in session a week. The next weekly preacters' meeting will be suspended in consequence, and the meetings will be resumed on next Monday week with a new organization. A committee was appointed yesterday to make nominations of officers, and report at the next menting. The resume hereafted the lates after structed each of the conset, because the rate of the conset of the conse